

Lesson II

Part 2 -- Drills

The taped drills follow the same pattern as Lesson I

Part 3 -- Grammar

1. Some important verbs which are irregularly formed in the present tense fall into the following classes:

I

Singular (janñā - to know)

1st: mæ janñā (janñā a) (masc.)

1st: mæ janni a (fem.)

2nd: tū janñā (janñā ē) (masc.)

2nd: tū janni ē (fem.)

3rd: o jandā (janda e) (masc.)

3rd: o jandi e (fem.)

Plural

1st: asī janñē a (masc.)

1st: asī janni a (fem.)

2nd: tūsī jande o (masc. plural, masc. formal, fem. plural - formal)

2nd: tūsī jandiā o fem. plural, informal

3rd: o jande nē masc. plural, 3 p. formal

3rd: o jandiā nē fem. plural

(peçannā - to recognize)

mæ peçannā, etc.

In these forms, /n/ changes to /n/ in the 1st and 2nd person singular endings; /n/ changes to /ñ/ in the stem.

II

First vowel lengthens in present tense in the following verbs:

dəgnā - to drop

mæ	dəgnā (m)	(degna ə)
tū	dəgnā (m)	(degna ə)
o	degdə (m) etc.	(degda e)

nəcñā - to dance

mæ	nəcñā (m)
tū	nəcñā (m)
o	nəcñə (m) etc.

nəsnā - to run

mæ	nəsnā	etc.
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2. Write the simple present tense paradigms for the following verbs:

xridna - to buy	stem: xrid-
sUnna - to listen	stem: sUn-
sUtna - to throw	stem: sUt-
bolna - to speak	stem: bol-

3. The verb hæg- is another form of "to be" and may often be translated "there is"--as in sentences indicating possession. Sentence 7, then, may be literally translated "Is there any brother of you?". The gender and number of hæg- is determined, in this case, by the object of possession, as is the number and gender of the possessive pronoun. Note that the verb "to be" I is also used with this verb.

Also note that in this usage there is ordinarily a great deal of elision.

mere do pṛā. hægē nē I have two brothers.

also: mere do pṛā. nē or

mere do pṛā.n

but: odi pæ.n hægī e he (or she) has a sister

odi pæ.n e That's his sister ("to be" I)

or meriā car cāciā hægīā nē I have four aunts

meriā car cāciā nē

hæg- may also be used in location or presence. It is an irregular verb.

mæ hægā asī hæge ā

tā hægā̄ tasī hæge o

o hægæ etc. o hæge nē

The use of hæg- and that of I "to be" by itself is determined by the form of a question asked and/or by the aspect of the meaning which is to be emphasized:

tū kIthē hægā Where are you?

mæ ethē hægā I am here.
(emphasizing presence)

tū kIthē ē Where are you?

mæ ethē ā I am here.
(emphasizing location)

4. Plural forms.

Nouns which end in /a/ are usually masculine and take a plural ending /e/.

tara star kutta dog

tare stars kutte dogs

Masculine nouns are sometimes changed to feminine nouns by changing final /a/ to /i/. Then the plural ending is /ā/.

kukkər	rooster	kUtti	female dog
kukri	hen	kUttiā	female dogs
kukriā	hens		

Most feminine nouns end in /i/ and take /ā/ as plural ending. Feminine nouns ending in consonants also take plural ending /ā/. Masculine words ending in a consonant usually take no plural ending:

kUrsi	chair (f)	kItab	book (f)	dəraxt	tree (m)
kUrsiā	chairs	kItabā	books	dəraxt	trees

Some nouns are not pluralized in the nominative form:

pṛa•	brother; brothers (m)
ka̤•	crow; crows (m)
sæ	thing, things (f)

Many of this noun type end in a vowel.

5. Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns are declined according to number and gender:

mera	thæla	my bag (m)	tuɔ̤da	(your, yours, formal)
meri	kitab	my book (f)	tuɔ̤di	
mere	pṛa•	my brothers (m,pl)	tuɔ̤de	
meriā	kitabā	my books (f,pl)	tuɔ̤diā	

tera (your, yours informal)	oda (his)
teri	odi
tere	ode
teriā	odīā
 sada (our or ours)	onada (their, theirs)
sadi	onadi
sade	onade
sadiā	onadiā

Note two sentence types using possessives:

mera kUtta chota e My dog is small
o pṛa. tera e He is your brother.

6. Duplication in Panjabi implies selection from among several entities.

kere	which	kere	kere dIn	which days
terā		terā	terā	- various kinds
		čenge	čenge	- the better ones
		kedi	kedi	sometimes

7. Vocabulary (for substitution in pattern sentences):

<u>Punjabi</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Punjabi</u>	<u>English</u>
mā	mother (f)	pān	sister (f)
lo-or	Lahore	hēkī.m	doctor (m)
pēnji	25	pṛa.	brother (m)
ti.	30	pUttēr	son (m)
čali	40	tī.	daughter (f)
pēnja	50	yar, beli	friend (m)
thæla	satchel, bag (m)	(yar beli - friends and companions)	

Days of the Week

Ituar	Sunday	həfta - week
pir, sõmu-a-r-	Monday	həfte da dIn - day of the week
məngəl	Tuesday	
bÜd	Wednesday	
jumerat	Thursday	
juma*	Friday	
həfta	Saturday	

* In the case of juma and həfta, final /a/ changes to /e/ before connectives such as nū - "in relation to, on", da - "of", and vič, "in".

mǣ jume nū sær janā

I go to town on Friday.

Numerals

Ik	1	č ^h e	6
do	2	sat	7
tIn	3	at ^h	8
čar	4	naū	9
panj	5	dəs	10

8. Sentence Patterns: Construct sentences using the following patterns found in this lesson:

<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Noun or Pronoun</u>	<u>Interrogative</u>	<u>Verbal Modifier</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Verb</u>
	mæ		k ^h etā. Ič	kam, kar	na, ni a
	tūsī	(ki)	skule	(nēf)	par
	tū		ot ^h e		næ, ni e
	o		et ^h e		dæ, di
	asī		lo-or-Ič		de o
					de nē
					ne a
mer	a	pæ.n			ja nā, ni a
tu ^o d	i	pra.			ræ næ, ni e
ter	e	pUtter	kI ^h te		ndæ, ndi e
od	iā	ti.			nde o
sad		yar			nde nē
onad		mā			ne a
		plo			

<u>Pronoun (Possessive)</u>	<u>Noun Modifier</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>
mer	a	do	pra. hæg æ
tu ^o d	i	Ik	pæ.n e nē
ter	e	c ^h ot ^h a	pUtter i e
etc.	iā	uad ^h e	ti iā nē

<u>Noun or Pronoun</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verbal Modifier</u>	<u>Verb</u>
mæ	hæfte-I&	kere	(dIn)	skule	ja-
tūsī		kere kere		ot ^h e	par-
tū		do		k ^h etā-I&	ræ-
etc.		Ik			
		roz			
		pir			
		bÙd			